

11-4-1968

Kabul Times (November 4, 1968, vol. 7, no. 187)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 4, 1968, vol. 7, no. 187)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1909.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1909>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



FOR SHEER
DELIGHT

THE KABUL TIMES

ROAMER
OF SWITZERLAND

...the swiss quality watch of
worldwide reputation

VOL. VII, NO. 187

KABUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1968 (AQRA 13. 1347 S. H.)

PRICE AF. 4

His Majesty Accepts Apologies For Pakthia Tribal Disturbances

KABUL, Nov. 4. (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King yesterday afternoon at 3:30 received the elders and dignitaries of Mangal and Jaji in Delkusha Palace.

One of the dignitaries representing both tribes conveyed to His Majesty a petition which stated that in serving the nation it was imperative that all join hands and unify.

Then Pakthia Governor and President of the Pakthia Development Authority Gen. Mohammad Isa presented an appeal to His Majesty:

"When I was appointed governor of Pakthia I explained Your Majesty's good-will to the people for the progress of Pakthia and the Government's plans for the development of the whole of the province.

The elders and dignitaries of Jaji and Mangal held meetings and reproached themselves for not preventing differences from

rising among them and, despite their commitments to the government, for resorting to violence. This reproach is genuine and sincere."

At the end of his appeal he requested His Majesty to extend his royal pardon to the people of the area.

His Majesty showed his regret over the struggle which was waged between the people as a result of misunderstandings and over the outcome of this struggle which they did not foresee.

After explaining the necessity for concerted efforts, unity and collaboration among all the people on an equal basis for the progress and advancement of Afghanistan in economic, social, and political fields His Majesty extended his royal pardon to the elders.

He prayed that the peoples of Jaji and Mangal, as in the last half a century, who have made sacrifices for the freedom of the country would, shoulder to shoulder with other citizens, in the future as well live in harmony and continue their joint efforts for their own, Pakthia's and the whole nation's prosperity.

Following this, the dignitaries individually paid their respects to His Majesty. Later they called on Prime Minister Etemadi in the Foreign Ministry.

The prime minister heard the dignitaries and Governor Isa's speeches and in accordance with His Majesty's advice said the government held no grievances.

He hoped for the future success in the country through co-operation of all citizens.

Johnson Urges Americans To Vote For HHH

SAN ANTONIO, (Texas), Nov. 4. (AFP).—President Johnson last night called on the American people to vote for Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie, the Democratic candidates for president and Vice President of the United States.

Speaking on television President Johnson said: "The touchstone of the presidency is the people's faith. Can you have faith in Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie? I can. I am prepared, soberly and in full consciousness of all my responsibilities as president, to entrust—and pass on—the American presidency to them."

The president only once mentioned the name of Republican presidential candidate Richard Nixon. But he made it clear that Nixon lacked the qualities of honesty and impartiality required for the presidency.

He said that the nation required "a man of conscience" and "a man of conviction," but it should "never elect a man of narrow partisanship."

He went on: "No man can come to the presidency compromised in honour and lacking public trust. He will fail, and the people with him."

President Johnson only referred to third party candidate George Wallace by saying that the electors had better use to make of their votes than to throw them away on a "spoiler."

He concluded by throwing all his weight behind the Democratic candidates, saying: "In my judgment, my prudent judgment, of all the candidates in this election, Hubert Humphrey and Edmund Muskie combine the experience, the intelligence, the compassion and the broad understanding of America's needs to command America's confidence in this White House."

The speech was recorded in Washington before President Johnson left for his ranch in Texas.

According to a Reuters poll, Humphrey also received a big psychological boost yesterday as a Michigan opinion poll indicated that errant democrats were flocking to his presidential cause.

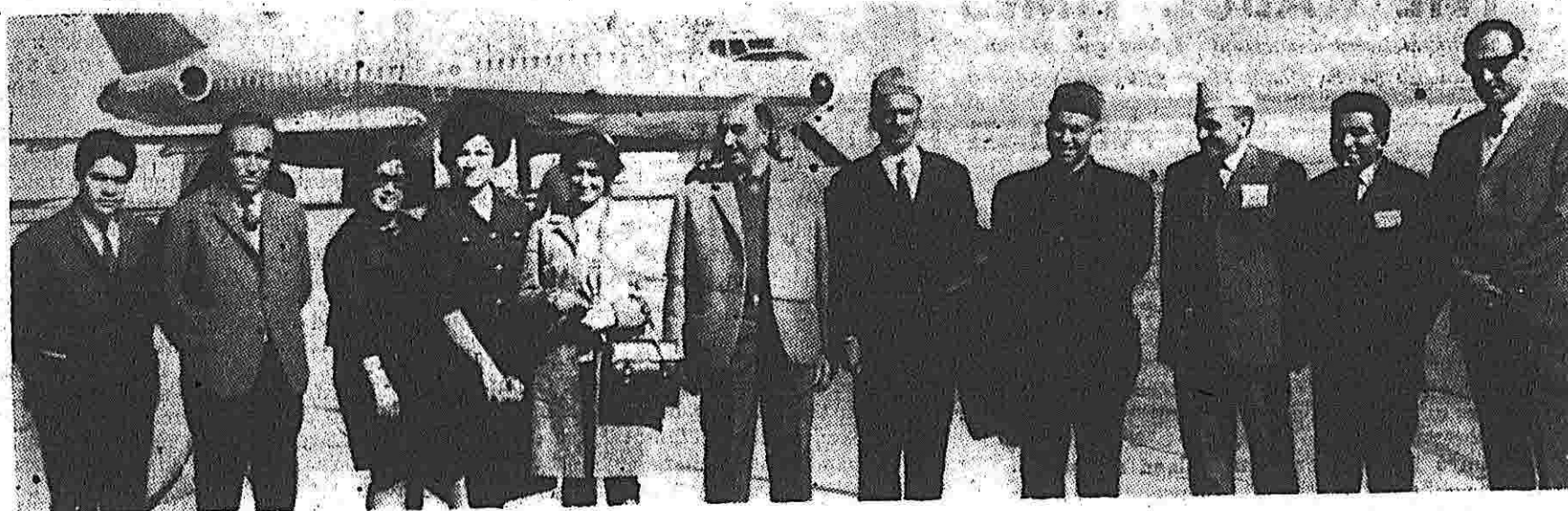
Ag Seminar Hears Explanation Of 3rd 5 Year Plan

KABUL, Nov. 4. (Bakhtar).—Representatives of Afghanistan at the seminar on local development in Kuala Lumpur explained the country's Third Five Year Plan for development of agriculture and livestock raising.

Mohammad Aref Abasi, director of cooperatives, and Abdul Samad, director of foreign assistance sections in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, said on their return from Kuala Lumpur that the meetings were devoted to discussions on strengthening the agricultural sector as a means for development of the overall economy.

Preparation of agricultural development plans, especially the proper implementation of them were debated in detail they said.

The 10 day seminar was attended by participants from 12 Southeast Asian nations.



(Photo By Moqim The Kabul Times)

An 11 member delegation consisting of members of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Association, the Historical Society and officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture left Kabul for Moscow this morning.

The delegation will spend two weeks in the Soviet Union visiting the capital and some other Soviet republics.

They are (left to right) Abdul Rahim Hakim, Mohammad Hasani, Miss Gul Gulat, Mrs. Nouria Nouristani, Miss Wasima Hakim, delegation head Mohammad Ebrahim Khwakhoje, Azzuddin Popalzai, Ghulam Habib Nawabi, Hakim Chand, Mohammad Kazem Ahang, and Gul Ahmad Jabarkhel.

Tira Tribesmen Defy Pak Schemes

KABUL, Nov. 4. (Bakhtar).—Reports reaching from Tira, Northern independent Pashtoonistan say that recently elders of Kambur Khel and Malek Din Khel tribes of Tira held a meeting in Fateh Ziarat.

The jirga announced that they have solved all the differences between them created among them by the manoeuvres of the Government of Pakistan and are now entirely unified.

The jirga resolved unanimously to face any interference by the Government of Pakistan on that soil will be resolutely resisted and attempts by Pakistan in Tira will not succeed.

Expressing their delight at this resolution they fired many gun shots, the reports say.

UAR Prepares Nation For War, Will Mobilise Popular Army

CAIRO, Nov. 4. (Reuters).—Egypt, alarmed by Israel's night raid last Thursday on civil installations along the Upper Nile, last night reviewed measures to prepare the nation for war.

The cabinet, in a four hour session chaired by President Nasser, mapped out the role of the newly formed civil defence forces and decided that security measures must be tightened. Information Minister Mohammad Fayek told reporters afterwards.

Recruiting centres for the new popular defence army opened up in all parts of Egypt yesterday.

Fayek said the cabinet had reviewed steps to mobilise the nation's human, political and ideological resources "and other measures to prepare the state for war."

The cabinet also reviewed latest developments on the Middle East situation and recent clashes along the Israeli-Egypt ceasefire line.

Meanwhile, Egyptian fighters shot down one of four Israeli planes which tried to enter Egyptian airspace over the Suez Canal, a military communique said here.

The communique said the Israeli aircraft were sighted and intercepted by a patrol of Egyptian fighters flying over Egyptian forces in the canal area.

"Our fighters engaged the enemy planes, destroying one which exploded in the air," it said.

Egyptian anti-aircraft guns also opened fire on the intruders, it added, probably hitting a second Israeli plane.

The communique said the Israeli plane went down on the canal's west bank about 48 kms. north of Ismailia.

The dogfight, which began at 1635 local time (435 GMT), lasted for five minutes. All the Egyptian fighters returned safely to base, the communique said.

"Freedom" Shouted At Greek PM's Funeral

ATHENS, Nov. 4. (AFP).—Police yesterday used batons to disperse young demonstrators at the cemetery here, who greeted with shouts of "freedom" the funeral procession of former Prime Minister George Papandreou, who died on Friday at the age of 80.

Earlier, huge crowds had gathered at Athens cathedral, on Constitution Square and along the route of the procession. Shouts were heard of "Papandreou is immortal", "democracy", "the people will win" and "down with the junta."

Police reinforcements were called in. Three arrests were made on Constitution Square and more at the cemetery. The crowds dispersed calmly after the ceremonies.

re former right-wing and centre members of parliament from the democracy which preceded the military coup.

Finance under-secretary N. Sivris represented the present government.

Former Justice Minister Nikolaos Bakopoulos, who delivered a funeral oration in the cathedral, said: "Your fight for democracy will bear fruit... you have fought inexorably for the freedom and dignity of man, you have struggled against tyranny... democracy will never die."

Panayotis Kanelopoulos, a former prime minister and political opponent of Papandreou, said: "I bow before George Papandreou in the name of our old disputes, which were always conducted in the arena of democracy."

Saigon Won't Accept Paris Decisions

PARIS, Nov. 4. (Reuters).—South Vietnam will consider any decision taken in its absence at the enlarged Vietnam peace talks here as "null and void", Nguyen Van An, deputy leader of Saigon's observer team to the preliminary talks said yesterday.

"Any talks without our participation will be merely a continuation of the previous conversations between the United States and North Vietnam", he told Reuters. "We would not consider them as a new phase."

Asked whether there was any chance of Saigon government representatives attending a four-sided meeting on Wednesday, An replied: "I cannot say, I doubt it."

North Vietnam must show its good faith, An said, firstly by taking reciprocal steps to de-escalate the war and consider the National

Liberation Front (NLF) as part of their delegation and not a separate, independent organisation.

Secondly, Hanoi must agree to have direct talks with the Saigon government on the future of South Vietnam, he said.

An, who holds the rank of minister plenipotentiary, said his government would like such assurances from Hanoi before it would sit at the conference table.

There can be no doubt whatsoever on the legitimacy of the Saigon government, he said. "This has long been recognised by the USSR as co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference", he added.

The South Vietnamese people are grateful to the United States and their allies for helping them in their struggle, An continued.

But when the political future of

South Vietnam is at stake", he said, "This is the direct concern of Vietnamese. So this question should be discussed directly between Hanoi and Saigon".

"As long as Hanoi contends the NLF is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people, naturally we cannot attend the enlarged talks here", An said.

Saigon's nonparticipation at Wednesday's meeting would be "neither a boycott nor a protest", he said, adding: "This is the stand we are taking."

For any broadened talks to be really meaningful, he said, the Saigon government must have its rightful place as the normal, legitimate representative of South Vietnam, he said.

NLF Agrees To Attend Paris Talks, Lays Down 5-Points

HONG KONG, Nov. 4. (AFP).—The South Vietnam National Liberation Front last night laid down a five-point stand for a political settlement of the Vietnam problem on a basis of neutrality and ultimate reunification.

The front in a statement broadcast by Hanoi radio confirmed its agreement to attend a four party conference comprising the North Vietnamese government, the National Liberation Front, the United States, and "the Saigon administration."

The statement said: "At this conference the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation will represent the voice of the South Vietnamese people, the voice of justice."

The front said it was the "authentic representative" of the South Vietnamese people. "The present administration in Saigon is a clique of traitors", the statement said.

The five-point stand was:

- 1) The Front aimed at independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity, and ultimate peaceful reunification of Vietnam.

- 2) The United States must withdraw all its own and allied troops, and liquidate its bases in South Vietnam.

- 3) Formation of a broad national and democratic coalition government and free general elections in South Vietnam.

- 4) Step by step reunification of Vietnam on a basis of consultations and agreements between the two zones without foreign interference.

- 5) A foreign policy of peace and neutrality: No military alliance in any form, friendly relations with all countries, good neighbourly relations with Cambodia and Laos.

important, economically weak.

unification of Vietnam.

2) The United States must withdraw all its own and allied troops, and liquidate its bases in South Vietnam.

3) Formation of a broad national and democratic coalition government and free general elections in South Vietnam.

4) Step by step reunification of Vietnam on a basis of consultations and agreements between the two zones without foreign interference.

5) A foreign policy of peace and neutrality: No military alliance in any form, friendly relations with all countries, good neighbourly relations with Cambodia and Laos.

important, economically weak.

Artillery Duels Intensify In Wake Of Bombing Halt

SAIGON, Nov. 4. (AFP).—The war in Vietnam is developing into a large scale artillery duel in the South, since the United States stopped bombing North Vietnam, observers said here.

National Liberation Front gunners last night bombarded the small town of Loc Ninh, located in the middle of large plantations sprawling along the Cambodian border, with 30 recoilless 75 mm cannon shells and Chinese made 107-mm rockets.

The Viet Cong also pounded an airfield and two South Vietnamese army posts in the delta, killing one person and wounding 12 others.

A government soldier and four South Vietnamese civilians were injured when 15 mortar shells hit the airfield at Truc Giang, chief locality of Kien Hoa province.

One person died and eight were injured when 12 mortar shells and eight bazooka shells rocked two regional force posts near Cai Be (70 kms) southwest of Saigon.

Giant eight-engined B-52's struck at three areas in which North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troop concentrations were reported, in the northern province of Quang Tri, due south of the DMZ, near Dak To in the highlands, and in the two provinces of Tay Ninh and Binh Long, about 100 kms north of Saigon, on the Cambodian border.

The bombers carried out eight overnight raids, and dropped close to 1,500 tons of bombs on "enemy" positions, a U.S. spokesman said.

Meanwhile the joint American-South Vietnamese operation "sea lords" entered its 18th day yesterday in the western part of the delta, near the Thailand gulf.

American spokesman gave no details on the operation which has

Soviets, Indians Increase Military Collusion: Peking

HONG KONG, Nov. 4. (AFP).—Peking yesterday charged that the Soviet Union and India had intensified their "military collusion" in a bid to ring up an "anti-China encirclement ring" in cooperation with America.

The official New China News Agency based its charge on the recent visit to Moscow by Indian Defence Minister Swaran Singh at the head of an Indian military delegation.

The agency alleged that the Soviet Union had agreed to increase the range of arms supplies to India including "new items" on top of large quantities of MIG aircraft.

Prince Sihanouk Urges U.S. Not To Leave Asia

BATTAMBANG, Cambodia, Nov. 4. (Reuters).—Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday urged the United States not to leave Asia, otherwise Cambodia would fall into the hands of China.

The Prince was speaking in a series of informal meetings with journalists at this provincial capital.

He said: "I hope the United States will not withdraw from Asia because I need some cards in my hands to maintain a balance."

Addressing the American journalists present the prince added: "I hope you will go on occupying Thailand and the Philippines after you leave Vietnam so I can use your presence to manipulate the situation in Southeast Asia."

"If the U.S. leaves Asia completely it would be the end of my independence. I would invite Mao Tse-Tung to take over Cambodia," the prince said.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

Afghan-Polish Ties

November 3 is an important date in the history of relations between Afghanistan and Poland. It was on this day in 1927 that a treaty of friendship was signed in Ankara by authorised representatives of the two countries. This was followed by the accord on Afghan-Polish economic and technical cooperation between the two countries some 10 years later. Ever since that time the two countries have succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations and raising in time to the ambassador level.

Although Afghanistan and Poland are situated in two different continents, thousands of miles apart, and are following different economic and social systems there are notable similarities which bring them closer together. These similarities were outlined in a speech by Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in his capacity as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs during an official visit here paid by the Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki in 1966.

He had said that Afghanistan and Poland have similar characteristics. "Each is situated in the heart of a continent in the old world. Both countries have been the crossroads of major events which have marked the history in which both nations have played a role. Both countries have been the theatre of foreign invasions. They have seen their independence threatened and have struggled to protect it."

These similarities have undoubtedly contributed to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Afghan-Polish

Food For Thought

The only guide to a man is his conscience; the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions.

Charles Churchill

land commercial contacts started in 1956. The first trade agreement was signed in 1960 which was extended later in 1965. Poland exports to Afghanistan footwear, paper products, textiles and small industrial machinery. Afghanistan's exports to Poland include cotton, hides, oil seeds and casings.

It is interesting to note that the volume of trade between Afghanistan and Poland is increasing as the years go by. Both countries are fully conscious of the fact that increased commercial exchanges are beneficial to both sides and Afghan-Polish trade will certainly continue to increase in volume.

Our relations have not remained confined only to the commercial in volume. Much has been achieved in the way of cultural exchanges and cooperation. Following the cultural agreement signed in 1966 and before that such cooperation existed between the two countries. The agreement provides for the exchange of students and cultural delegations.

A number of Afghan students are studying currently in Polish educational institutions. Polish mountaineers have successfully climbed some of the high peaks in this country. The visit of the Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki to Afghanistan in 1966 constituted an important phase in the history of relations between our two countries. Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi has a standing invitation to visit to Poland. The visit, when it materialises, will be yet another such step.

U.S. elections

Odds are against a Humphrey victory

Unless a miracle happens—Richard Nixon will defeat Humphrey in the forthcoming November 5 general elections in a sweeping victory to the White House. This is clear from the course of events, from the way the candidates are performing in their election campaigning in various parts of the United States, from the ideas they are holding on different subjects especially political ones, and from the association they have with the present administration which is, to use a mild term, disliked by many Americans.

Nixon's rise to current popularity, from the verge of down-trodden political and party fall, has been achieved with such degree of quietness, steadiness, and yet firmness that few voters will look back at his recent past. This is why many of the newspapers and communications media which were highly antagonistic to Nixon of 1960-64, have now turned pro, and this is sure to imbalance voting system. More than 450 newspapers formerly against him are now pro Nixon. As against this, there are only 93 papers that are campaigning for Humphrey.

Nixon's election technique matches, and is in a par with his own resurrection. It started like the Beethoven's ninth symphony—slowly but soundly, and now it is in its climax. It is this climax that has turned the United States into a stage for political wooing. The election is so well managed that one hardly hears of flaws.

As against this, Humphrey's election campaign management has been in a mess from the start. His party talks of lack of funds, day after day the party repeats that it can not pay the same amount for electioneering as it did for Johnson. It is estimated that Johnson's presidential election cost was about eight million dollars. For Humphrey there is an allocation of funds for four million dollars only. As a result of this, although the election will be held soon, he still pleads for funds. This is the most tiring aspect of

his election.

Nixon's performance has been excellent. He is a graduate of the Vague language school. On major international issues he does not commit himself to any specific terms. On Vietnam, the electioneering ads on the TV says that he wants to bring peace and withdraw the American forces. How can this be achieved, he doesn't say. But the way he says it is important. Hitting his tight fist on the table before him, he shouts, during the press conference seen on the TVs, "if I become the president of the United States I will bring peace to Vietnam, a honourable peace". The people believe him.

Nixon has showed efforts for a Humphrey-Wallace-Nixon debate. He vaguely talks of a debate with Humphrey on TV, and since the U.S. House of Representatives did not pass the debate bill under which the candidates for presidency were to appear in a joint debate, he is relaxing.

Humphrey has made personnel attack on Nixon. And this has boomeranged. For instance the other day in a rally in New York, he spoke of Nixon, the chicken hearted, who did not appear on a TV debate. The use of such a language is unusual, especially when it comes from the vice president of the United States, not from the former governor of Alabama, George Wallace. In contrast, Nixon avoids mentioning Humphrey by name.

The more the election day is nearing, the more Humphrey is getting nervous. He already talks like a defeated man. The other day he spoke of House of Representatives elections and said that if he and Nixon were shoulder to shoulder in the race, and the presidential election was referred to the House, he would definitely win. And in that case, he said, who has the majority vote of the people will not be the prime consideration. By implication, Humphrey is already sure of his defeat, but is doubtful of the margin of votes he will receive. So he is pinning his hope choice.

that he would get the majority votes of George Wallace and undecided voters.

Long association with Johnson administration seems to be the most hindering obstacle to Humphrey. For one thing, he can not, as vice president, hold very different ideas from those of Johnson. People don't seem to believe what he says. His rhetoric seems to be having a negative impact. He talks too much, uses unhealthy terms, makes too many jests, and is too sensitive for talking before large audiences.

Contrary to Humphrey, Wallace, as an independent candidate, has won many favourites. Whatever his ideas and new radicalism, Wallace is sincere. He believes in what he says, and pours it out when he is asked to do so. In a way, his radicalism is the revival of Goldwaterism, which was unfortunately short lived, in 1964. This too will be short lived.

Wallace has won eight states, and the fears now are that his polling may affect the balance of voting in the presidential election. This is what is keeping Humphrey still happy and hopeful. He thinks that if a large portion of undecided votes slips for Wallace, neither he nor Nixon will get the 271 electoral votes needed for a candidate to become president. In that case, the matter will be referred to the House of Representatives, and the president will be elected by the representatives.

But he is mistaken, trends show. Wallace's ideas have certain markets. Every place in the country can not accept or tolerate what he proposes. His "sallemanship" has won him eight states, probably by margins, but no more. That is the saturation point.

The Americans who are accustomed to two candidates from the two parties are prone to keep it that way. This is why the majority of them talk of a choice between tweedledee and tweedledum. There is not tweedledus. "Dee" seems to be the majority

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Heywad carried an editorial on the universities and education laws. After these two laws came into effect through a decree while the parliament was in recess, as is usual in a democracy some writers and students began criticising some of its items.

Certain government officials, especially the responsible educational authorities have in their speeches explained some of the problems and difficulties which led to the inclusion of the said items in the laws.

We said the editorial, are not going to discuss any particular item and enter into a legal discussion. Our purpose in this editorial is to point out to the esteemed teachers and students who oppose some articles of the two laws that after coming into force through decrees they are now referred to the parliament to go through due process of legislation.

This in itself shows that the two laws have not yet completed their parliamentary procedures. Experience shows that parliament has introduced changes in many of the laws which have come into effect through decrees at times when parliament was in recess.

It is quite likely that parliament will introduce some changes in the two laws taking into consideration the criticisms which have been raised as regards certain articles.

In case parliament does not introduce any change and agrees that the two laws in their entirety are functional and useful for the promotion of education in the country, then it becomes the duty of all Afghans who consider themselves law abiding of respect the two laws as they are.

Judging from the latest events, said the editorial, we can say that the esteemed students had been rather emotional in their decisions. Refusing to attend classes can hardly solve any problem.

It is obvious that such problems cannot be solved except through contact and exchanging of views with the authorities concerned. Besides according to the Constitution decree laws have to be respected and abided once they are brought into effect until it goes through the proper parliamentary procedures.

Deviating from a decree law is in fact deviating from the Constitution. If we refer to the Constitution in proving a point or making a claim at one instance we have to respect it at all instances, stressed the editorial.

Both *Islah* and *Anis* carried editorial on the same subject.

Display: Column inch, Af. 100 (minimum seven lines per insertion) Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

subscription rates

Yearly	Af. 1000
Half Yearly	Af. 600
Quarterly	Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly	40
Half Yearly	25
Quarterly	15

tentials on the 41st anniversary of the Afghan-Polish friendship treaty. The papers referred to the growing ties between the two countries which are manifested in the expansion of trade and cultural contacts.

The papers were certain these ties would further grow in the future as both countries make progress and go forward.

The daily *Islah* carried a letter to the editor urging the construction bank to lend money on easy terms

to government officials who are trying to build their own houses.

Almost all the lesser officials are confronted with this problem. They have been given small plots but they are short of cash to start building houses.

The bank should make long-term loans at only three per cent interest so that these officials may be able to go ahead with building their houses knowing that they stand a chance of repaying their loans.

World Press

Soviet Defence Ministry daily *Krasnaya Zvezda* yesterday accused the United States and its NATO allies of using the presence of Soviet warships in the Mediterranean as a "pretext" for a further NATO buildup in the area.

A *Krasnaya Zvezda* commentator, R. Vasiliev, said, Soviet warships had caused "irritation" in the NATO countries.

However, the setting up of a NATO joint command for navy air forces at Naples later this month, the NATO naval exercises in the area, the renewed calls for the creation of a NATO multinational naval force, the resumption of U.S. arms delivery to the military junta in Greece and U.S. plans to supply Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel were "once again showing who actually aggravating tensions in the area," he said.

He said NATO "strategists" were seeking to justify their moves by referring to the "threat" allegedly arising from the presence of Soviet naval units. In their view, the U.S. 6th fleet did not constitute any "threat". But this, the *Krasnaya Zvezda* said, "is not the opinion of the peoples of the Mediterranean area."

Two of Saigon's three English language newspapers Sunday printed front-page editorials praising President Nguyen Van Thieu for saying South Vietnam would not go to the Paris peace talks this week.

The independent Vietnam *Guardian* described President Thieu's address to a joint parliamentary session as "a moment of greatness". The independent *Saigon Post* said it was "one of the finest moments of the second republic."

The third newspaper, the independent *Saigon Daily News*, reported

President Thieu's speech without comment.

The *Post* said in its Monday edition, which reached the streets this evening, that the speech "marked the confirmation, simple but resplendent and undeniable, of president Nguyen Van Thieu as a national leader."

It added: "gone from even the most pernicious minds are the suspicions that the president and his administration were bound always to act in conformity with the will of the United States."

Hanoi's official paper, *Nhan Dan* Sunday called upon Vietnamese armed forces and people to "dash forward" to win "complete victory" in the wake of the U.S. bombing halt.

The paper described the bombing halt as a "victory of strategic significance."

It claimed that President Johnson had to stop bombing North Vietnam unconditionally because the United States had sustained "bitter defeats" in Vietnam and had met with very serious difficulties in its "global strategy" and "domestic crises" in economic, security and racial problems.

However, the editorial did not rule out the possibility of "political solution" to the Vietnam problem through discussion with the United States.

It pointed out that the North Vietnamese government had set out before the whole world its "good-will" to help the official Paris talks take a new step forward.

The editorial, nevertheless, reiterated a number of points which might upset the peace talks.

The Vietnamese four-point stand of stopping American "war of aggression", withdrawing American troops, liquidating American military bases and letting the Vietnamese settle their own affairs.

S. KRALL, Editor-in-Chief
Tel: 24047
Residence: 42365

S. SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

Tel: 23821

Editorial Ex. 24, 58

For other numbers first dial switch-board number 23043, 24028, 24026

Circulation and Advertising

Extension 50

Paris Talks:

Conduct of diplomacy greatly different now

The composition of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris reflects great changes that have taken place in international relations and the conduct of diplomacy since the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China.

In 1954 the "big four" powers—the Soviet Union, United States, Britain and France—went to Geneva with the People's Republic of China, which was making its advent on the world scene, to search for a Korean settlement and for peace in Indo-China.

The Geneva negotiations fell into two categories—on Korea from April 26 to June 15, and on Indo-China from May 9 to July 21. Which failed to reach agreement on the Korean question. Nine delegations took part in the Indo-China negotiations which were successful on July 21, 1954. Both sets of negotiations included all the combatants.

In marked contrast, the preliminary peace talks which began between the United States and North Vietnam in Paris last May have so far been confined only to the major combatants.

The second phase of this conference is opening on Wednesday when the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, are expected to enter the talks. The South Vietnamese government which was also invited to take part, has said it will not participate but American officials are hopeful the Saigon government will take its position.

Even the other participants in the current Vietnam conflict—Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, the Philippines, and South Korea—have

not been given a place at the negotiating table, at least during the early part of this second phase.

Other major points of contrast between the way diplomacy was conducted in Geneva in 1954 and as it is being done now in Paris are:

1. The co-chairman of the 1954 negotiations, the Soviet Union and Britain, are absent from the conference chamber. France is also absent, but mainly because of President de Gaulle's earlier strong criticisms of America's Vietnam policy. France was acceptable to Hanoi as the host nation.

While the Soviet Union is reported to have used its influence behind-the-scenes with Hanoi to get the talks going, Britain has had no real role to play.

2. In 1954 no side put fundamental pre-conditions for opening substantive negotiations.

But this time Hanoi insisted that before it could discuss other matters President Johnson must unconditionally and totally halt the American bombing of North Vietnam. After months of deadlock President Johnson on Thursday night ordered a total halt to the bombing of the North from 1300 GMT Friday. He also announced South Vietnam was free to take part in the widened second phase of the negotiations.

3. Chinese prime minister, Chou en-Lai, played a major role in bringing the war between the communist Vietnam and the French in Vietnam to an end in 1954.

But now China is reported to be displeased that the Paris talks are taking place at all.

Many western diplomatic observers to be seen.

Science and technology:

Petroleum based food becomes a reality

For years, "experts" have been forecasting that the rapid growth of the world's population will one day force mankind to switch from agriculture to factories to produce enough food.

As the years have passed there has been little sign that this era is really approaching. The so-called "factory farming" techniques, in which livestock is raised in artificial conditions, are merely extensions of conventional farming, not evidence of a new departure.

But at the beginning of 1970, a big new factory will start production at Grangemouth in Scotland which does appear to mark the beginning of a new era—though not in the field of human nutrition.

Its builders, the British Petroleum Company, are concentrating on a product that is far less likely to arouse cultural, aesthetic or health objections—a protein concentrate that is obtained from oil. Used to augment the feeding stuff of farm animals, this may

one day go far to alleviate the world-wide shortage of protein.

As well as making a direct contribution to the supply of animal protein for human consumption, the protein concentrate will have another effect. In many parts of the world communities have to make a direct choice between eating vegetable and animal protein materials themselves, or feeding them to livestock.

Examples are soy beans and fish. The largest fishery in the Pacific, for instance, sends its catch almost exclusively to fishmeal factories—although much of South America is protein-deficient.

The Grangemouth factory is to cost £200,000 and will have an output of 4,000 tons of protein concentrate a year.

British Petroleum is pursuing a two-pronged attack on the problem of producing and marketing proteins from oil. In addition to the Grangemouth plant, the company is building a 16,000-capacity factory at Lavera, in France, in

which gas-oil will be the raw material. But at Grangemouth the protein will be produced from certain "fractions" of the crude oil which are known as normal paraffins, or n-paraffins.

These are hydrocarbons whose molecules are straight chains. They are refined to a high degree of purity at ordinary oil refineries and can be shipped in bulk to distant plants or, as in the case of Grangemouth, used in a plant which is next to a refinery. As it happens, the Grangemouth plant will use n-paraffins from B.P. refineries in Kent and in Germany, but there is nothing to prevent future plants from being built beside the refinery from which they draw their raw materials.

Even in this, the first genuine "factory" production of food, as distinct from food processing, organic life cannot be excluded. The method by which the hydrocarbon molecules are turned into the far larger protein molecules is the introduction of yeast into

(Continued on page 4)

A New Face Among Afghan Female Singers

By Amin Salkal

Recently a troupe of Afghan artists, including singers and instrumentalists, made a three-week visit to the Soviet Union during which they gave concerts in various cities, including Moscow.

Qamargul, who is a new comer among Afghan female singers, was in the troupe. In interview in the daily Heywad after returning from her Soviet trip she gave her impressions about the Soviet Union and the reception she was accorded by Soviet audiences.

Since Qamargul joined the Cultural Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Soviet trip was her first trip abroad.

Qamargul, 19-year-old and a mother, has recently gained fame as Pashto singer. She says "I was equally well received by the Soviet audiences particularly in Moscow where people showed great interest in Pashto folk songs and I was asked repeatedly 'for encores'."



Miss Qamargul

Qamargul recalls that when she was a small girl she sang with other small girls of the village, while going to fetch water and on other occasions as is the tradition in Afghan villages.

Her interest in singing developed from childhood. In 1962 Qamargul appeared on the stage for the first time in Nangarhar in ceremony marking the Independence anniversary.

In 1966 Qamargul came to Kabul. For a while she worked in theatres such as Marastoon and Farokhi. However, in March of this year she was hired the Cultural Department and she now works in the Pashto section of the Department.

Qamargul also has signed a contract with Radio Afghanistan according to which she records four songs a month.

Qamargul is illiterate but she has a good memory for quickly memorising the many verses of songs when they are read to her. She can memorise a song after two hearings.

When asked what was the best day of her life, so far, she said when her first child, a son, was born. She sadly recalls her divorce about two months ago after he insisted that she should give up singing. Despite efforts to bring about a reconciliation with her husband he was so firmly opposed to her career that she felt she could only have peace of mind if they were divorced.

Let Your Friends In On The News

The Kabul Times Gives A 10 Per cent discount to Every New Subscriber Introduced by an old.

Women's educationist wants more Afghan girls enrolled

Dr. Jeanne Ordyniec, UNESCO expert in women's education who is now working in the Ministry of Education believes that the new education law includes new ideas which are important for Afghanistan. She thinks the education law fits the need of Afghan people.

"In Afghanistan, women's education is lagging behind. As far I have seen out of 30 per cent of the people who are students in this country only five per cent of them are girls.

Fortunately this is not true about Kabul University. When I say lagging behind it does not mean that the level of education is lower, but that Afghanistan needs to increase the number of girls in primary and secondary schools in all over the country."

"Secondary schools in Afghanistan are doing very well. Mehri Lycee of Herat is up to international educational standards. So is Kandahar's girl high school," Dr. Ordyniec said.

Before coming to Afghanistan, Dr. Ordyniec was the president of a department in the Polish Education Ministry. She has also served in Africa for three years as a UNESCO expert.

"I am in favour of coeducation in Afghanistan. This should first be started in all primary schools and later in secondary schools. I am also eager to see coeducational teacher training academies opened in the provinces," she said.

"It is obvious," said Ordyniec, "that Afghan women are clever. I am really impressed by their embroidery especially the designs



Dr. Jeanne Ordyniec

they embroider in posteenchas. I admire their hard work in order to help their country's handicraft industries develop.

She has been in most Afghan provinces since her arrival one year ago and her next plan is to visit Bande Amir, where she hasn't seen yet. Gardening, swimming, tennis and raising animals such as Afghan hounds are her hobbies.

"This is my first visit to Afghanistan. I would like to visit this country again after I returned to Poland next year, she said. She speaks French, English, German, Polish and a little Dari.

She is working with the Education Ministry to improve Afghan girl schools and to find jobs for the new graduates of high schools and Kabul University.

Madam, My Madam

Computerised fortune telling

By Nokta Cheen, From New York

Your sincere desire, honey, to find a good fortune teller anywhere in the world has brought us to New York. In this land of self service and live-every-minute-with-technology, astrology has been turned into scientific subject.

In the same way that, madam, you don't have to walk up a stair case, but can use an elevator or escalator, you need not walk to fortune teller. Scientific minds have manufactured computers to do the job.

What gets me, madam, is that you believed your computer-fortune teller more than you ever did me, with my great knowledge and experience of astrology.

Here is, madam, a complete list of what the computer-fortune teller, told you the other evening in the Time Square:

1. You become frightened easily
2. You love the luxuries and activities of life
3. You converse well and impress people

4. You are loyal and thus have many friends

5. Your affairs are well managed and you avoid hasty decisions

6. You are often misunderstood

7. You associate yourself with success by the one you love

8. You should use better judgment in matters of diet

What is this, madam? fortune telling? personality analysis? Mind reading or easy to make believe?

I feel faint when I look at the way these computers tell you what you are.

If the women around the world, especially in the East, all become as scientific-minded as you, honey, then the fortune tellers ought to start a hunger strike against these computers before they are installed and popularised in areas under their jurisdiction.

And madam, the fear now is that you may develop an affinity for these machines. Financial disaster will befall me if you decide another trip to New York, (Continued on page 4)

Aisha Durani wins 1968 girls' volleyball tournament

By A Staff Writer

"Since some Afghan girl volleyball teams are able to compete against foreign teams, I think it is the time for them to be sent abroad to enter international volleyball contests. This is the best way to encourage Afghan girls to take more interest in sports," said Miss Zarghoona Tokhi the captain of the Aisha Durani High School's volleyball team.

She has been playing volleyball for three years ago and this is the second year that she is leading her school's volleyball team which won the 1968 volleyball tournament with a victory over Zarghoona High school.



Miss Zarghoona Tokhi

"We had a very tough game with Rabia Balkhi, although our final game was with Zarghoona. I admire Miss Mahboba, Miss Rukhsana and Miss Najiba, members of the Rabia Balkhi volleyball team for their hard playing. This made the result of team work," she added.

game interesting and exciting. Really, Rabia Balkhi has got an organized team as Aisha Durani has," Miss Tokhi said.

She is a junior. She is interested in science but she said she wants to study journalism. "I have not done a lot of writing yet, but I am deeply interested in writing short stories.

Miss Tokhi said she was very upset about not being taught sports, as a main subject in the high schools. She hopes something will be done about this in the near future.

"I am really impressed by some economic subjects in my opinion all girls should do their best to improve home life for themselves and their families."

As a good basketball player Miss Tokhi has played in several contests on her school basketball team against other Kabul girl high school teams. She started playing tennis when she was in the seventh grade.

Miss Tokhi likes both Afghan and Western music and she wants to learn to play the accordion and the flute.

She enjoys cooking, shopping and painting. She has been awarded several prizes her latest from the Education Ministry was for a painting she exhibited in the Students Fall exhibition.

"I am grateful to Khudaija Mirzi, Laila Sharifi, Razia Tokhi, Jamila Momtazzada, and Fakhria Azizi, the members of the Aisha Durani's volleyball team, who worked hard so we could win this year's championship," she said. It is my privilege to say that this last victory was the result of team work," she added.

Press on women: Training first rate secretaries

By A Staff Writer

Most of the employers in hiring a female typist or secretary think they are doing her a favour. While there is no doubt that a woman has as much right to be employed as man under our laws the attitude is understandable.

First of all, the employers are too accustomed to hiring men even for jobs which are not usually done by men. Secondly, women are new in offices and factories in this country.

The schools and institutions which train women in these fields are also new, inexperienced and more important economically weak.

It is absurd that the women's pages in the country's newspapers have never pointed out this deficiency to those who can help reshape attitudes and bring improvement and reorganisation and also to the public at large.

Instead the Kabul Times carries a series of wise cracks in its women's page under the title of Madam my Madam.

Women hold high positions at UN

By Beryl Bernay

It is not a coincidence that on November 7, 1967, the United Nations General Assembly adopted an historic declaration on equal rights of women. For today women are playing a greater role in world affairs than ever. When the declaration was adopted, more women were working at the UN both in the Secretariat and in the national delegations, than at any previous time in UN history.

Women delegates, of course, speak for all the people of their countries. But some among them are especially aware that their constituents include millions of women bound by custom and tradition to lives as second-class citizens, in the harem and the home.

When the declaration came to a vote, the male delegate gallantly, wisely and unanimously approved a resolution whose words, as yet little publicised, will slowly and inevitably have an impact in the farthest hamlets of the world.

"Discriminating against women, denying or limiting as it does their equality of rights with men, is fundamentally unjust and constitutes an offense against human dignity," the declaration says.

For many years, women at the UN have proved the workability and worth of such a declaration. Among them have been Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, first chairman of the UN Commission on Human Rights; Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, of India, first woman president of the General Assembly; and Mrs. Golda Meir, Foreign Minister of Israel.

In 1968, more than 100 women represent their nations in top-ranking diplomatic posts. A few of them have well known names—Mrs. Alva Myrdal, wife of the Swedish economist, Gunnar Myrdal; Princess Souvanna Phouma, daughter of the Prime Minister of Laos, and Lady Gaitskell, widow of the British Labour Party leader, Hugh Gaitskell, and a peeress in the House of Lords.

Others are less well known, but almost all are experts in their

The Women's Institute which pioneered in the 50s in opening secretarial training and typing courses for women is perhaps still the most help to the women who want to learn these skills.

The personnel here are devoted and ambitious, but there are obstacles. The courses are run on a part-time basis, are only six months along and the teachers have other responsibilities.

Nevertheless the institute has gained valuable experience in the field and this is a place which should get more help from the Ministry of Education.

The Commercial School, and the Secretarial School run for men by the Ministry of Education, now that the women are emancipated, really aren't necessary anymore. Money spent on these schools could go directly to training women.

The graduates of commerce and secretarial training schools only become clerks and or go to Industrial Management College-run separately by the Education Ministry.

As it stands some of the boys who can not do well in other high schools go through this back door for a college education. It is not responsibility of the Ministry of Education to open backdoor to college education.

If someone can't go through a regular high school, there are plenty of vocational schools running with under enrollment.

The misconception that it takes only part time courses to train skillful, knowledgeable secretaries should be corrected.

Secretaries are right hands of executives. They should be armed with great skill and knowledge if employers' business, their employment will promote the

It is time a new committee should be added to numerous ones already appointed for various other purposes, to outline a plan for secretarial education in the country. Women don't have to be second rate secretaries.

She studied international law at London University, and with this formidable background went back to Liberia to begin another struggle—fighting the age-old prejudice against women in public affairs.

Her knowledge and persistence broke down ancient barriers based on sex and she rose from a post in the Justice Department to other positions on the Supreme Court, as professor of law, Assistant Attorney General and Assistant Secretary of State.

The stunning representative of a Latin American country is Senora Inez Lopez de Garcia, of Colombia. In her country, too, she says, "women have recently begun to grow as people. After a woman has had her children she should prepare herself so that she can work in her chosen field. It's worth the effort!"

Besides Princess Souvanna Phouma, there is a second Asian princess at the session—Anak Agung Muter—though she insists that "in my country, we don't use royal titles anymore". Her country is the paradise island of Bali, in Indonesia. Indonesian women have been important since our fight for independence 20 years ago," she says.

"Women have been in parliament, have served as government ministers, doctors, lawyers. We are not at all the stereotype image of the subservient Asian woman."

Another lovely delegate is Madame Halima Warzazi, of Morocco, who is young and glamorous enough to be a fashion model, but who decided her temperament was more to diplomacy. Dressed in brilliantly colored robes, she flashes a smile as she moves gracefully through the UN corridors, often stopping to take part in the behind-the-scenes caucuses, where much of the real business of the UN is conducted.

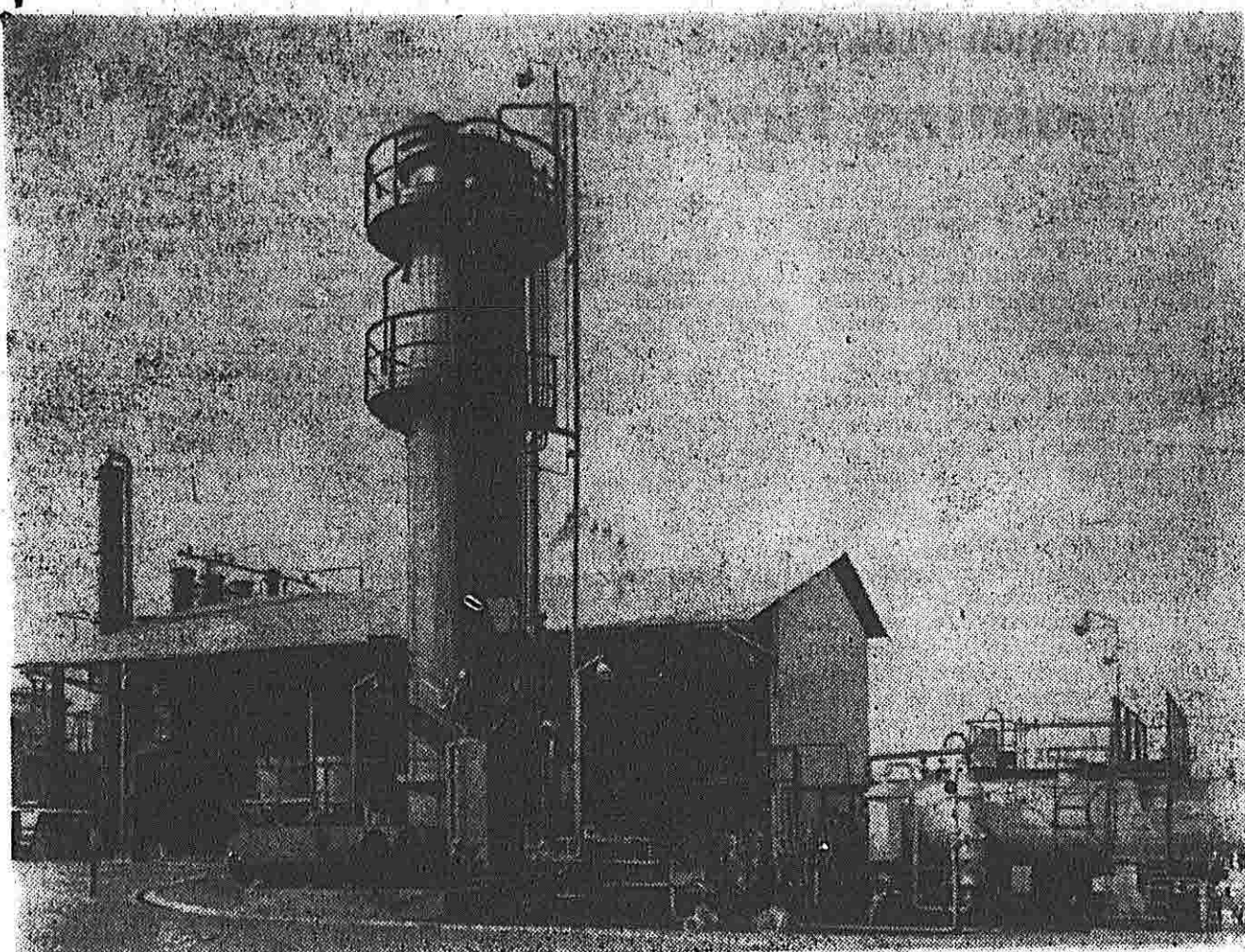
Madame Warzazi, determined, dynamic and very modern, comes from a nation where many women still wear the veil of purdah and do not speak out in public. In contrast, she cast aside the veil and stepped into the spotlight of world politics.

It is a spotlight that women increasingly enjoy—and deserve.



Women at the United Nations represent their countries in more than 100 diplomatic posts. Shown here (from left to right) are Eugenie Anderson of the United States, Angie Brooks of Liberia, Anak Agung Muter of Indonesia, Inez Lopez de Garcia of Colombia and Halima Warzazi of Morocco.

All About Women



The pilot plant fermenter at Lavera refinery in France, operated by British Petroleum's French associate. Here British Petroleum is building a factory which will use gas-oil as its raw material for producing proteins.

Petroleum Based Food Becomes A Reality

(Continued from page 2)

isms of the yeast find the n-paraffins to be palatable substitutes for the normal diet. They divide and multiply, and thus embark on the process of fermentation.

In the case of the gas-oil process, about ten tons of protein concentrate are obtained from 100 tons of gas-oil, while 90 tons of purified gas-oil are sent back to the refinery. But the n-paraffins are completely convertible to protein, so 100 tons supplies 100 tons of protein.

B.P. scientists first became interested in the possibility of converting oil fractions into proteins in France in 1959. Since 1963 the two approaches have been pursued side by side in Britain and in France. They both look like winners.

In both cases the final product is a dry, yellowish powder which can be added directly to feeding-stuffs.

More and more animals, particularly pigs and poultry, are likely to find this nutritious protein in their diet in the coming years.

Two Dutch laboratories have been used to carry out toxicity and feeding tests of the protein. At the Central Institute for Nutrition and Food Research, the tests have been carried out on rats, mice and chicks, and at the Institute of Agricultural Research into Biochemical Products, on poultry and pigs.

These are typical results from field scale feeding trials:

Broiler chick growth was measured from zero to five weeks. Control animals were fed with a diet which included 10 per cent of fish-meal. When three-quarters of the fish-meal was replaced with B.P. protein concentrate, the growth of chicks was 100.4 per cent of that of the controls. When the feed had 15 per cent protein concentrate and no fish-meal, the growth was 96.6 per cent.

Pigs with 5 per cent of the concentrate in their diet grew slightly faster than control animals over 15 weeks.

So far there have been no reports of adverse effects on the taste of meat produced from animals fed on the concentrate. Two cooked hams of similar appearance were recently sent to B.P.'s head office in London for palatability tests. Ham A came from a pig which had been fed on normal commercial rations. Ham B came from a pig which for eight weeks had been fed on a diet which included 60 per cent of B.P. protein concentrate. This was about six times the normal amount which would be added to the ration.

A total of 250 B.P. staff members tasted the two hams; 86 preferred sample A, 80 preferred sample B, and the remaining 84 expressed no particular preference. So it would seem that there is no detectable difference in the ham quality of pigs reared on the new product.

Protein concentrate may one day be seriously put forward as an additive for human foods. Although at the moment B.P. have no plans to use it in this way, all the protein concentrate so far produced in pilot plants, and that which will come from Grangemouth and Lavera, are being tested to human feeding standards. The company believes that when the product has been fully accepted as a satisfactory component of animal feeding-stuffs, then it is likely to be acceptable for

human feeding too.

The obvious possibility is for the concentrate to be processed to simulate foods like meat and cereals. Various projects to apply this treatment to the more conventional leaf protein have been publicised in the past. B.P. laboratories are now working on the possibility of introducing the concentrate as more sophisticated foods. A synthetic pork chop may, in the not too distant future, become more than just a figment of a science-fiction writer's imagination.

More immediately, B.P. planners are now working out how the animal protein concentrate will be marketed. It may reach the farmer through intermediary consumers. Initially, the concentrate will be marketed in Europe, where there is already a sophisticated feeding-stuffs industry.

But there are no apparent technical reasons why the concentrate should not eventually be sold anywhere in the world. Packaging storage trials, taking into account all variations of temperature and humidity, have not shown up any adverse effects.

It may be that in the developing countries of the world, where livestock traditionally fend for themselves or are fed on short rations, this new form of protein will have its greatest impact.

Arabs Support Holy War To Free Palestine

BEIRUT, Nov. 4, (DPA).—Hundreds of demonstrators Saturday paraded through major Arab cities in support of a "holy war to liberate Palestine".

Demonstrations were held in Beirut, Baghdad, Amman and other large cities.

Strong military measures were in force to prevent trouble breaking out as the demonstrations wound through the towns.

The demonstrations came on the 51st anniversary of the Balfour Declaration—the British World War plan for providing a home for the Jews in Palestine.

The Arab High Committee for Palestine appealed to all Muslims to resist all plans to solve the Middle East conflict, which they claim were based on unjust aggression.

The holy war was the only right way to liberate Palestine.

FOR SALE

1965 Ford Tanus 17 M. in good condition. With many spare parts, tools and 3 extra tires. (Custom duty unpaid) Contact: Nawroz Carpet Exporting Co. Ltd. Opposite Blue Mosque. Tel: 24035

Janglak Factories Need The Following:

17 ITEMS OF RAW MATERIAL: ANGLE IRON, METAL SHEETS, STEEL WIRE FOR MAKING NAILS IN DIFFERENT SIZES. THE TOTAL PRICE OF \$21,582.62 HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THE BELGIAN CONSULATE IN KABUL FOR DELIVERY OF THESE MATERIALS TO KARACHI. PERSONS AND DEPARTMENTS WHO CAN DELIVER AT A LOWER PRICE SHOULD SUBMIT THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF JANGALAK FACTORIES UP TO NOVEMBER 5. THEY MUST BE PRESENT ON THE DAY FOR BIDDING.

World News In Brief

MOSCOW, Nov. 4, (DPA).—The King of Nepal Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dewa and Queen Ratna Lakshmi Dewa Shah arrived here yesterday on their way to London, "Tass" reported. They will stay in the Soviet capital till November 4. While in Moscow the King will call on Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy.

MOSCOW, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, head of a South Vietnamese National Liberation Front delegation to the Paris peace talks, arrived here last night on route to Paris, informed sources said.

She is scheduled to leave for Paris today. It was not known whether she would meet with Soviet officials during her stay here.

MANILA, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—Philippines Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos said last night his government would not beg for continued diplomatic relations with Malaysia if Malaysia wanted to break them.

Ramos was speaking to reporters on arrival at Manila airport from Taipei.

Asked to comment on Malaysia's announcement that Philippines diplomats in Kuala Lumpur no longer had diplomatic status, Ramos said: "We will not beg them to have relations with us. If they want to break, then it's a break and we will accept it."

SAIGON, Nov. 4, (AFP).—The U.S. is still committed to helping South Vietnam repulse communist aggression and build a prosperous future for the country. President Johnson has told South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Lebanon Scores Israeli Disregard Of UN Resolution

BEIRUT, Nov. 4, (Tass).—The prime minister of Lebanon, Abdallah Yafi, strongly condemned Israel's aggressive policy and failure to comply with the security council's decisions on the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Delivering in parliament a government statement on basic matters of foreign and domestic policy the head of the Lebanese government stressed the striving of Arab countries for a just settlement of the Middle East problem.

He stressed the determination of the Lebanon together with other Arab countries to uphold the national rights and interests of Arab peoples.

"The flouting by Israeli leaders of the mainstays of international law and of the principles of justice increases the determination of Arabs to oppose Israel's aggressive plans", he said.

"The Lebanon, as always, will strive for the strengthening of ties with fraternal Arab countries strictly adhering to its commitments and to decisions adopted at conference of leaders of Arab countries," Yafi said.

The president's message, marking South Vietnam's National Day, was handed to President Thieu by U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker.

DURBAN, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—South African security police have detained Dr. Pascal Ngakane, 36-year-old son in law of the late Nobel peace prize winner, Albert Luthuli, the doctor's wife said yesterday.

Dr. Ngakane was released from prison at the end of May last year after serving nearly three years of a 55-month sentence for assisting people to leave South Africa without passports and for furthering the aims of an illegal organisation.

Albert Luthuli, who was killed by a train near his home in Durban on July 21 last year, once headed the now banned South African National Congress party.

His daughter Albertinah, also a doctor, said her husband was taken from their surgery last week and is being held under the country's terrorism act.

French Leftists To Join Hands Against De Gaulle

PARIS, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—The French Socialist Party last night unanimously approved plans for merging the non-communist left into a single new party against the Gaullists—but on its own terms.

At a national conference here, the party gave overwhelming backing to the thesis of Secretary General Guy Mollet that the new party, remain a clearly socialist grouping.

In so doing it rejected the views of a minority, led by the mayor of Marseilles Gaston Defferre, that the new party move towards the centre to draw the widest possible support.

"I want the most complete, intransigence on the doctrine... of the future party", Mollet, a former prime minister and socialist leader for 22 years, told the congress.

The new party had originally been intended as a merger of the three components of the federation of the left—the socialists, the radicals and Francois Mitterrand's "convention" of political clubs.

The socialist move could thus plunge the French left, already severely battered by the Gaullists' runaway electoral victory last June, into still deeper disarray.

WANTED

An experienced typist for a temporary vacancy. Knowledge of shorthand preferred. Salary upto Af. 300 per day. Apply in writing to Acting WHQ Representative, P.O. Box 33.

FOR RENT

A spacious, modern house, located in Char Rahi Ansari. It was formerly leased by the French Embassy. Contact: 24916.

Floods, Storms Kill 20 People In N.W. Italy

NOVARA, North Italy, Nov. 4, (Reuter).—Twenty people were yesterday reported killed in storms and floods which have swept northwest Italy for 48 hours.

The casualties included eight people reported killed and about 30 missing when houses collapsed in a dam burst at Vallemosso, in the Italian Alps.

The Italian radio said helicopters, troops and carabinieri were heading for the valley area which is cut off by road and telephone.

The storms and floods come two years, less one day, after those which devastated Florence and many parts of the dolomites and Venice in 1966.

Communications in the Piedmont region are virtually paralysed by landslides and floods which have brought down bridges and cut roads, railways and telephones.

Howling Sirens yesterday warned the people of Venice the city was again being flooded. Shopkeepers and people in ground-floor flats tried to save their belongings as the sea poured through the ancient city centre to a depth of one and a half metres (about five feet), the fifth highest level on record.

Kiesinger Visits West Berlin For Party Meet

BERLIN, Nov. 4, (DPA).—West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger arrived in West Berlin by air yesterday, defying Soviet and East German threats to disturb the former German capital's life-lines to West Germany.

The Chancellor is to preside over the annual party conference of his Christian Democrats scheduled to open today.

Soviet and East German news media have warned that the "peace-loving forces" in Berlin could no longer tolerate such West German provocations allegedly aimed at demonstrating illicit West German claims that West Berlin belonged to West Germany.

The communists regard West Berlin as a separate territory.

In his welcoming speech at the airport West Berlin's governing mayor Klaus Schuetz Sunday rejected the East German accusations as unfounded.

He counter-charged that the East Berlin authorities were trying to change the four-power status of the city.

(The three western allied commandants in West Berlin have frequently protested against East German military parades in East Berlin which, they said, were violating the Potsdam agreement of the big four wartime allies, which forbids any military display in the former German capital).

WANTED

"An American or English teacher" Tel: 20548-21572

Weather

Skies in the northern, north-eastern, western, eastern and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country is clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 24 C, 75 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of - 8 C, 17, 5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 11:30 a.m. was 16 C, 61 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 3 to 8 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:		
Kabul	18 C - 5 C	64 F - 23 F
Mazare Sharif	19 C - 8 C	66 F - 48 F
Herat	20 C - 7 C	68 F - 44 F
Kandahar	23 C - 6 C	73 F - 43 F
Ghazni	15 C - 4 C	59 F - 32 F
Baghlan	21 C - 4 C	70 F - 39 F
Laghman	23 C - 6 C	73 F - 43 F
South Salang	2 C - 3 C	36 F - 26 F
Bamian	13 C - 2 C	55 F - 28 F



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Russian film **THIRD HALF** (In series of Russian films this week).

PARK CINEMA:
At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 9:30 p.m. American cinemascop film **ASSIGNMENT**

PIA WINTER SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1, 1968

NORTH BOUND

SOUTH BOUND

MON.	THU.	SAT.	SUN.	DAYS	MON.	THU.	SAT.	SUN.
PK 606				FLT. N	PK 607			
FOLKER FREINDSHIP				AIRCRAFT	FOLKER FREINDSHIP			
ECONOMY				CLASS	ECONOMY			
PESHAWAR DEP. 1030					KABUL DEP. 1150			
KABUL ARR. 1050					PESHAWAR ARR. 1310			

ALL TIMES LOCAL

ON THE REQUESTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS, PIA HAS CHANGED THE DAYS OF OPERATION FROM TUESDAYS TO SUNDAYS SO THAT OUR CUSTOMERS MAY TRAVEL FROM KABUL ON THURSDAYS AND RETURN TO KABUL ON SUNDAYS AND SPEND THEIR WEEKENDS IN PAKISTAN.